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The
HAYES MEMORIAL LIBRARY
FREMONT, OHIO

ANNUAL REPORT
1939-40



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1940



THE HAYES MEMORIAL LIBRARY is maintained in memory of President Rutherford B. Hayes, and this inspiration has projected the present program of the Hayes Foundation for encouragement to students in history and the social sciences working particularly in his era. Under this program the Foundation offers grants-in-aid and renders special bibliographic service to the recipients of grants. The activities of the Memorial further include the accumulation of bibliographic and reference information in regard to source materials in public and private possession, the augmentation of the special library of reference works, pamphlets, and documents, and the perfection of the collection of Hayesiana.

The library, papers, and mementos, and the Foundation are housed in the Memorial Building on President Hayes' estate. The Memorial endeavors to serve the community of its location by preserving the records of the Sandusky Valley and Northwest Ohio.

The Committee on Grants, meeting in April, made five appointments for the initial year, 1940-41, as follows:

James A. Barnes of Temple University for a study entitled, "The Farmer in Revolt."

Chester McArthur Destler of Georgia Teachers College for a biography of Henry Demarest Lloyd.

Frontis Withers Johnston of Davidson College for a biography of Zebulon Baird Vance.

Jeannette P. Nichols and Roy F. Nichols, the latter of the University of Pennsylvania, for a biography of John Sherman.

Festus P. Summers of West Virginia University for a biography of William L. Wilson.

Each appointee has requested special bibliographic service, which shall be continued, if desired, until his work is completed and published.

Plans announced in the last report for the development of a comprehensive bibliographic center have been made, and will be put into operation during the coming year. The activities of this project comprise (1) the collection of an exhaustive file of printed bibliographies, (2) the collection of auxiliary bibliographical materials by film or other methods of reproduction, (3) the organization of a union catalogue in subject or class arrangement of every imprint within the period of our interest (now 1865-98), and (4) the compilation of a master list of manuscript collections. The most important general reference and bibliographic works have been acquired. The organization of the union catalogue has been planned, and the obvious subject classes have been ordered from the Card Division of the Library of Congress. A card catalogue of dissertations in American history, social sciences, and allied studies within our period has been started and will be kept up to date. This part of the Foundation program will require several years for effective results. The first three phases will be under the direction of Dr. James H. Rodabaugh, recently appointed Assistant Director of Research. Dr. Rodabaugh, previously Assistant State Director of the Historical Records Survey, had charge of the compilation of a bibliography of Ohio, and is thoroughly equipped for historical research.

The library was put on a most efficient basis by Mr. Van Horne who tendered his resignation after completing this task and left for a position which would afford opportunity to continue graduate studies. The Director of Research will supervise the library routine in the future. The book accessions during the past year were mainly general reference works. Some purchases were made of constitutional proceedings, legislative journals, and acts of reconstructed states, including the journal of the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee, 1870, that of Mississippi, 1890, and the important one of Alabama, 1901, treated so interestingly by Horace Mann Bond. House and Senate journals of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina were also acquired. The study, directed by

Thomas Jesse Jones for the Bureau of Education, entitled *Negro Education: A Study of the Private and Higher Schools for Colored People in the United States*, though not rare, is worth consulting for the history it contains (*Bulletin*, 1916, no. 38, 2 volumes). Volumes I through X of the *Southern Presbyterian Review* were added to our set, nearly completing it. The library also acquired a little volume by Henry Caswell, an itinerant Episcopal minister, entitled *America and the American Church* (London, 1839), which throws light on early religious activities in Northern Ohio.

Film reproductions of the *New York Tribune*, January 1876 through February 1877, were purchased to fill a gap in our file. The index, covering the years 1875-1906, was also acquired. On the Democratic side, film files of the *Washington Post* for the years of the Hayes administration were purchased through the Library of Congress.

The Colonel George Croghan Chapter, D. A. R., has added a large group of *Lineage Books* to its deposit bringing them nearly up to date. Also added were indexes to the *Lineage Books*, many volumes of the *D. A. R. Magazine*, and other printed records of the Ohio conferences.

The Hayes Papers were fortified by the purchase of sixty-five letters of Rutherford B. Hayes, and the gift of eighteen in photostat and one typed copy, a total of eighty-four. They range in date from 1846 to 1892. Six of the photostats are a gift of Mr. Leo MacDonough of the Toledo Museum of Art. Beginning with a legal business letter signed "Buckland and Hayes," written a year after graduation from Harvard Law School, the Hayes letters afford glimpses of gubernatorial problems, historical interests of Hayes, a few presidential attitudes, and typical activities up to his death. On November 2, 1869, he wrote Charles Nordhoff, speaking of his (Hayes') victory over Pendleton, that "Boutwell saved him by paying off the debt." If Grant continues to reduce the debt, Hayes added, the administration is all right with the people. There are a number of letters, 1869-70, on his desire

to have the State of Ohio purchase the Arthur St. Clair Papers. On April 12, 1875, Hayes wrote George E. Howe, dismissed as head of Lancaster Prison Farm, that no better illustration of the folly and wickedness of the spoils system had come to his attention. In another letter he discussed the fight with Congress, March 1879, and told Joseph H. Choate that he might not be able to sit for his portrait for Harvard as he was busy "turning acres and lots into income." Miscellaneous political letters by John Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, O. P. Morton, Wayne McVeagh, B. H. Bristow, Charles Foster and Schuyler Colfax, were incidentally acquired.

In film reproduction the bulk of the William Henry Smith Papers were placed beside the small group reported last year. This collection required 5,823 exposures and complements material in the Hayes Papers in many respects. The latter portion is chiefly concerned with the early history of the Associated Press of which Smith was general manager. The Curator of the William Henry Smith Memorial Library of the Indiana Historical Society, Miss Caroline Dunn, and her staff courteously facilitated this work. The selection of letters from the Daniel Coit Gilman Papers in the Johns Hopkins University relating to the Peabody and Slater Funds was completed by the Director of Research and filmed through the aid of Dr. John C. French, Librarian at Johns Hopkins. Films of the Peabody Fund Papers, located in the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, complement other materials previously obtained on this interest of Hayes.

Probably the most unusual accession was the Mary Clemmer group of 118 items, mainly epistles to her. They extend and greatly illuminate the smaller group mentioned in last year's report. In contradistinction to those of last year, these are mainly from friends. They reflect the sentimental nostalgia of America's static social atmosphere of the 1870's and 1880's. Political and literary motifs intermingle. Beginning with a series of letters from Senator Justin Morrill, Phineas Baxter, and his wife Ellen, which allude to local events, but

are chiefly valuable for their personal insight, the collection goes on to a series of ten written by Schuyler Colfax, 1863-74, which reveal the personality of this ambiguous figure. There are intimate letters on the loss of his wife, his mother's struggles, and other incidents of his early career. He wishes to succeed but not to barter success for a happy life. He complains to Mary Clemmer of his loneliness and of how she understands him as few others do. He does not like the way she stays away from Congress. In June 1867, he thinks Wade would be the best president, but that Grant will get it. He gives an extended account of his second marriage to Nellie Wade, and of his refusal and then acceptance of the vice-presidency. A letter of October 30, 1874, gives an explanation of his part in the Credit Mobilier. There are a few notes of Charles Sumner, and one long letter on his fight against the annexation of Santo Domingo. Other letters are from literary friends in regard to the literary social set in New York, with frequent mention of the Cary sisters and Mary Clemmer's work *Eirene*.

The history of Fremont and the Sandusky Valley will be amplified through the deposit of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church Archives, the Oscar Stierwalt Collection of Sandusky County records, some items in the Muscoe Shackelford Collection, and the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society Collection.

The St. Paul's Parish Archives are of course under administrative authority of the Rector and Wardens of the Church, but students of local history may use the non-current ones with certain exceptions. As is often the case, they are mainly vital statistics and minutes, but the early contracts for building the church, lists of slip (pew) rents and of pledges are quaint and informative. The deposit of Mr. Oscar Stierwalt is very important for early beginnings of Fremont. Correspondence of Thomas Hawkins to members of the Kentucky Company for the laying out of Croghansville, and letters to his congressman, 1815-26, mark this as a real source. There are also letters about Hawkins' business interests, and an

account book, 1820-51. Several groups of the records relate to the erection of the old courthouses, 1823-26, and 1840-46, illustrated by tinted plans. Several other notable items are included. In the Shackelford Collection, given by Miss Mary D. Taylor of Grinnell, Iowa, is a poll "book" of an election of county and township officers held in Sandusky Township, Sandusky County, Ohio, April 7, 1823, giving the names of the sixty-one electors, forty candidates, and five election officials. The Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio, transferred a collection of manuscripts formerly belonging to the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Association. Among them are early business records, the account and minute book of the Mt. Lebanon U. B. Church, 1853-85, records of Sandusky County in the Civil War, and journals and minutes of the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Association. The Memorial received from Mrs. A. E. Slessman, of Fremont, a small collection of manuscripts, including seven letters written by General James Birdseye McPherson, then (1851-53) a student at West Point.

The Memorial also acquired a photostat of the plat of the proposed town of Sandusky, dated February 9, 1818, and a letter from proprietor Isaac Mills to proprietor Zalmon Wildman, February 18, 1818.

Miss Mildred Howells, daughter of the novelist, William Dean Howells, kindly donated a daguerreotype of William Rutherford Hayes, an uncle of the President, who was consul to Barbados. Miss Howells' mother was a cousin of President Hayes.

The following donors have the sincere thanks of the Trustees for their interest in forwarding the work of the Hayes Memorial:

Birchard Library	Elam Franklin Dempsey
Walter Childs	James Hardy Dillard
Commission on Interracial	Karl Goedecke
Cooperation	Charles F. Heartman

Historical Society of York
County, Pennsylvania

Illinois State Historical
Library

Library of Congress

Leo MacDonough

Ohio Historical Records
Survey

Ohio State Archaeological
and Historical Society

Pennsylvania Federation of
Historical Societies

Earl Pomeroy

Mrs. A. E. Slessman

H. V. Smith

Social Science Research
Council

Festus P. Summers

Mary D. Taylor

John J. Thompson

A. T. Volwiler

The National Youth Administration rendered important service. Under the supervision of the Director, the Lucy Webb Hayes Collection, the Sardis Birchard Papers, and the Colonel Webb C. Hayes Collection, as well as several smaller groups, were arranged by employees of NYA. They have also mounted several hundred pictures and photographs.

A listing of the manuscript groups in the Hayes Memorial Library has been prepared by the staff and is appended to this report.

The Hayes Papers were searched for data on the appointment in 1878 of Clarence King as head of the United States Geological Survey, and for letters of General J. B. Gordon, Samuel Chapman Armstrong, and Francis Lieber. All material which could be located on Minnesota was filmed for the Minnesota Historical Society, amounting to over five hundred frames. Letters of noted literary figures such as Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, John Greenleaf Whittier, and others were reproduced for use in an article. A student of the use of presidential power in riots found data on the railroad strike of 1877, and many letters of territorial governors aided a study on American territorial government. A scholar seeking data on agrarian unrest spent a profitable week with us.

One of the noted volumes in President Hayes' library was discovered to be of material assistance to Professor Mullett

in his study and editing of James Abercromby's *Examination*. It was *A List of Copies of Charters from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, presented to the Honourable, the House of Commons, in pursuance of their address to His Majesty, of the 25th of April, 1740* (London, 1741). This copy was once owned and annotated by Abercromby.

The most important dissertations in American history, the social sciences, literature and religion, touching the Hayes era can be published in microfilm at no cost to the author through arrangement with the Hayes Memorial Library and University Microfilms, Ann Arbor. Students who have achieved their doctorate and have no immediate intention of regular publication should get in touch with the Director of Research. Dissertations will be selected on the basis of merit and with the assistance of faculty members of the institutions concerned. Publication by microfilm includes printing an abstract and catalogue cards prepared by the cataloguers of the University of Michigan Library. These are widely distributed, and a master negative is kept on file at University Microfilms. Positive copies can be ordered as needed by students at about the price of an inexpensive book. The Foundation will subsidize the publication of those dissertations which it selects, and print a list each year in the Annual Report.

By action of the Board of Trustees of Birchard Library, the Director of Research was placed in charge of that institution's collection of museum pieces, with instructions to assess their importance for the purpose of preparing a better exhibition in the new addition now under construction. He is indebted to Dr. H. C. Shetrone, Director of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, for personally inspecting the Indian and pioneer exhibits and making helpful suggestions. Such cooperation with the Director of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society will facilitate museum work in the community, effecting among the people a deeper understanding of their rich history, in which the name of Hayes has such a conspicuous part. The Director also wishes

to thank Mr. William Gosline, President of the Toledo Museum of Art, who most kindly gave his time in advising on the use and disposition of the Sardis Birchard Collection of Paintings.

STATISTICS

There were 7,783 visitors during the past fiscal year, including nine groups of adult clubs and sixteen groups of school classes. The library staff accessioned 867 books and 49 manuscript groups and catalogued 869 books and 46 manuscript groups during the year.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRANTS OF THE HAYES FOUNDATION

Revision of October, 1940

The Trustees of the Hayes Foundation are prepared to offer a number of grants-in-aid to individual students to assist them in carrying on studies in American History within the period from the Civil War to the Spanish American War. The Committee on Grants is particularly interested in the economic, educational and cultural history of the South; in the reconciliation and knitting together of the sections; in the history of the development of federal and state administration; and in some phases of the cultural, social and political history of the United States, as well as of Ohio commencing in the eighteen-forties.

The grants are intended to promote productive scholarship in these fields. The Committee, in administering the grants, will be concerned with the significance of the project and with the student's ability both to develop it and to present his findings with clarity.

The Committee will consider only the applications of persons of requisite training and experience who have made substantial progress in the research for which the grant is needed. The grants are available for specific purposes, such as travel involved in the investigation, maintenance while in the field, stenographic, clerical or statistical assistance, and supplies. A supplementary grant for publication may be considered, but only under certain conditions. The grants will not cover purchase of books and manuscripts. Arrangements may be made with the Hayes Memorial Library for the acquisition in original or reproduction of material which the grantee may not find in the institutions he plans to visit. The Director of Research must be consulted on the possibility of such an arrangement.

Each grantee will also receive personal bibliographical assistance, if he so desires, from the Director of Research and the staff of the Hayes Memorial Library. This will include assistance in this Library, where he is expected to work should there be sufficient special material to warrant it, and active assistance in locating collections of material on public deposit or in private hands.

Grants may supplement university research funds or other sources of aid to the grantee; application should first be made to these other agencies. The Committee may issue a grant contingent on another grant. The renewal of a grant which ordinarily must be expended in one year is within the discretion of the Committee.

The Committee will make its selection from applications filed with it by January 15. Awards will be made in April, and will be payable by June 15. A brief preliminary report of progress is required by the Committee on the following January 1, and a final report when the work under the grant is completed. A brief financial statement of expenditures must accompany the final report. The deposit of two copies of any published work in any respect aided by the grant is required by the Committee.

Address all inquiries to Dr. Curtis W. Garrison, Secretary to the Committee on Grants of the Hayes Foundation, Hayes Memorial Library, Fremont, Ohio.

Committee on Grants of the Hayes Foundation

CARL WITTKÉ, *Chairman, Dean of Oberlin College.*

ARTHUR C. COLE, *professor of history, Western Reserve University.*

E. MERTON COULTER, *professor of history, University of Georgia.*

JAMES L. SELLERS, *professor of history, University of Nebraska.*

RICHARD H. SHRYOCK, *professor of history, University of Pennsylvania.*

WENDELL H. STEPHENSON, *professor of history, Louisiana State University.*

MANUSCRIPT GROUPS IN THE HAYES MEMORIAL

I. Rutherford B. Hayes papers.

A. General.

1. Diary, 1834-93. 34 vols.
2. Letters and drafts written, 1834-93. 4,800 pieces.
3. Letter press books, 1869-72. 2 vols.; 1876-77. 1 vol.
4. Letter book (copy by Webb C. Hayes), 1876-77. 1 vol.
5. Letters received, 1834-93. 60,000 pieces. For subject index of and list of important names in Hayes letters and papers, see *An Index and List of the Letters and Papers of Rutherford Birchard Hayes* (Columbus, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, n.d.).
6. Messages and speeches. 2,500 pieces.
7. Scrapbook, 1838-74. 1 vol. 4^{to} Contains important letters from Sardis Birchard, Thomas Donaldson, S. P. Chase, J. D. Cox, several drafts of documents by Hayes, clippings, and photographs. Falls mainly in the 1850's and 1860's.
8. Miscellaneous notes and papers. 1,500 pieces. Among these are recollections of his sister, Fanny, notes on law cases, Civil War orders, clippings on his administration, cabinet notes, commissions and appointments, proclamations, notes on elections, property, Spiegel Grove, 23rd O. V. I., temperance, local history, social activities, Slater Fund, Sardis Birchard, currency, and settlement of estate, and drafts of letter of acceptance, 1876, and of his will.
9. "This book begun with the purpose to have it a biographical sketch book of Lucy, self, and of family," December 12, 1889. 1 vol. 8^{vo}.
10. Scrapbooks and newspaper clippings on Rutherford B. Hayes and allied subjects. 130 vols. and 5,300 pieces. Subjects include the Hayes family, the ad-

ministration, speeches, the economic, political, and social problems of the time, the political parties, elections, local and Ohio history, and the men of the time.

- B. School copy and note books, 1837-44. 5 vols. 8^{vo} Among these is a report of cases argued in moot court by the students of Harvard Law School, Judge Story presiding, 1843.
- C. Law practice papers, 1823-65. 36 pieces, including 5 vols. Scrapbooks, account and memorandum books, notes and papers.
- D. Civil War papers.
 - 1. Extracts from diaries of campaign of 1864. 1 vol., typed. 8^{vo}
 - 2. Papers of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, 1880-93. 650 pieces. Chiefly letters to Hayes.
 - 3. J. O. Howard, Notes on interviews with R. B. Hayes concerning his services in the Civil War, 1875. 56 pp.
 - 4. Letters (1886-87) to President Hayes in regard to the crossing of Red Bud Slough during the Battle of Opequon Creek, September 19, 1864. 10 pieces.
- E. Notebooks and scrapbooks on elections previous to 1876: 1852, 1 vol.; 1856, 2 vols.; 1858, 1 vol.; 1866, 4 vols.; 1868, 3 vols.; 1869, 1 vol.; 1871, 1 vol.
- F. Campaign of 1876 papers.
 - 1. Scrapbook of clippings with notes. 1 vol. 12^{mo}
 - 2. Campaign songs and songs dedicated to President and Mrs. Hayes. 26 pieces.
 - 3. Letters, testimonials, telegrams, and notes concerning the Four Hundred Dollar Scandal. 51 pieces.
 - 4. Letters, telegrams, testimonials, newspaper clippings, and notes concerning the attempt of James Leroy to blackmail R. B. Hayes, 1869 and 1876. 36 pieces.

G. Presidency papers.

1. Record of letters received by the President, March 5, 1877—March 5, 1881. 17 vols. 4^{to}
2. Record books of telegrams sent and received, March 30, 1877—August 25, 1880. 2 vols. 4^{to}
3. Books of appointments with the President, containing jottings by Hayes, entitled "Ploughing the Four Acres, or Waiting in the Lobby," undated. 3 vols. 16^{mo}
4. Other notebooks and scratchpads of appointments and cabinet meetings, 1878-81. 14 vols.
5. Lists of postmasters and county chairmen during the Hayes administration. 5 pieces.
6. Papers in the appeal (1877) of General Fitz-John Porter, courtmartialed 1863. 6 pieces.
7. Papers in the appeal of D. M. Bennett, 1879-92. 32 pieces, consisting of signed petitions, newspaper accounts, broadsides, pamphlets, and annual reports. Bennett had been convicted on a charge brought by Anthony Comstock of sending indecent materials through the mails.
8. Army record of William Gaines, placed on pension list February 12, 1880. Gaines served in the army almost continuously from the War of 1812 through the Civil War. He participated in the siege of Fort Meigs, the defense of Fort Stephenson, and the Battle of the Thames, a number of Indian wars, the Mexican and Civil Wars.
9. Journal of the Proceedings of the United States Senate in Executive Session, March 5, 1877—February 25, 1880. 6 vols. fol.
10. *Anon.*, Statement concerning the removal of the Ponca Indians, [1879 or 80?]. 13 pp., typed.
11. "Copy of correspondence relative to the attempted settlement within the limits of the Indian Territory;

also of instructions issued to the military to prevent the same, compiled from the records of the Adjutant General's office in compliance with Senate Resolution December 7th, 1880, referred from War Department to the Adjutant General for report." Official copy, January 10, 1881. 4 vols. 4^{to} Correspondence dated 1879-80.

12. Notebooks and scrapbooks of social appointments and events, 1876-80. 8 vols.
13. Clippings of the press on visit of the President to Utah in September 1880. 1 vol. 12^{mo}
14. Miscellaneous notes, accounts, etc., probably made for President Hayes, undated. 16 pieces.
15. List of publications issued by departments of the government, prepared by Webb C. Hayes, 1 vol. 4^{to}
16. John W. Burgess, Original manuscript of the Larwill Lectures on the administration of President Hayes, delivered at Kenyon College, October 26-27, 1915. 1 vol. 8^{vo} Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1916.

H. Other interests of R. B. Hayes.

1. Scrapbook of clippings of tour of Cincinnati Red Stockings (baseball team) in 1870. 1 vol. 8^{vo}
2. Catalogues of library of Sardis Birchard, Birchard (Fremont) Library, and library of R. B. Hayes, 1872-83. 3 vols. 4^{to}
3. Notebooks on local (Sandusky County) history, undated. 5 vols.
4. Autograph albums. 3 vols.
5. List of acceptances to Negro conference, June 4-6, 1890. 1 vol. 16^{mo}

I. Business, real estate, and account papers, 1838-92. 2,457 pieces, including 37 vols.

J. Names of those who sent telegrams, letters, and flowers at the time of Hayes' death, 1893. 1 vol. 18" x 11½"

K. Memoirs of R. B. Hayes, undated. 3 pieces.

L. Genealogy.

1. Rev. Charles Wells Hayes, *George Hayes of Windsor and His Descendants* (Buffalo, 1884), 320 pp. Annotated in handwriting of Lucy Elliot Keeler, first cousin once removed of R. B. Hayes.
2. Genealogical notes of the Hayes and related families. 1 vol. 8^{vo} A valuable genealogical reference kept by Hayes.
3. Genealogical notes and clippings. 103 pieces, including 2 vols.
4. Genealogy of the Hay Family (Scottish), received February 1882 from the Mayor of Dundee, Scotland. 1 vol. 4^{to}

II. Lucy Webb Hayes papers.

- A. Letters received, 1841-89, and other papers dating to 1893. Also undated letters, notes, essays, programs, clippings, and miscellaneous pieces, including Mrs. Hayes' Civil War experiences, a sketch of her by Laura Mitchell, and "Lucy Webb Hayes: Her family, life and letters," a manuscript by Lucy Elliot Keeler. 7,500 pieces.
- B. Autograph volumes dedicated to Mrs. President Hayes. Presented by the "Ladies of Illinois," March 3, 1881. 6 vols. 4^{to} These volumes contain autographs of many of the noted figures of that time.

III. Rutherford Hayes (father of President Hayes), Letters, account sheets, and legal papers, 1813-23. 10 pieces.

- IV. Sophia Hayes (mother of President Hayes) papers.
- A. Correspondence, 1811-63. 103 pieces. Includes a number of letters from Rutherford Hayes, from her brother, Sardis Birchard, and to and from R. B. Hayes.
 - B. Diaries and journals, 1846-66. 6 vols.
 - C. Undated miscellaneous notes and clippings. 110 pieces.
- V. Chloe Smith Hayes (grandmother of President Hayes), Diaries and journals, 1821-42. 4 vols.
- VI. Webb C. Hayes (son of President Hayes) papers.
- A. Correspondence and private papers, 1862-1934. 16,200 pieces.
 - B. Recollections of the Civil War period, written while in the White House. 4 pp., typed.
 - C. Diaries and notebooks while in school at Columbus, Ohio, and at Cornell, 1871-74. 4 vols.
 - D. Diaries and journals of the presidential period, 1877-80. 7 vols. Webb served as secretary to his father. His diaries, however, are very incomplete, as he recorded only isolated events now and then.
 - E. Military papers, 1898-1902. 1 vol. 4^{to} The volume contains typed copies of letters, documents, and journals. Webb served in Cuba, the Philippines, and China in this period.
 - F. Papers on the Spanish-American war. 150 pieces. Included are extracts from a diary kept by 1st Lieutenant Stephen M. Foote, Aide to Major General J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General U. S. Army, during an inspection of the troops at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Georgia, later at Tampa, Florida, and also with the Shafter expedition to Cuba, May 19-July

- 25, 1898 (1 vol. 8^{vo}); diary of T. R. Rivers, kept during the Cuban campaign and the encampment preceding the campaign, 1898 (1 vol. 8^{vo}); and copies of correspondence and orders to and from Hayes on board the transport *Manauense*, 1899 (1 vol. 8^{vo}).
- G. Journal, October 25—December 31, 1899. 1 vol. 4^{to}. Contains military correspondence between Hayes and his commanding officer, Colonel James S. Pettit, rosters of troops in Hayes' command, journal of trip to the Philippines on board the transport *Manauense*, and daily account of military activities in the Philippines.
- H. Diary, 1899-1900, on the Island of Mindanao. 1 vol. 8^{vo} Very brief.
- I. Journal for 1900. 1 vol. 8^{vo} Record of services at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, and as aide on staff of Major General A. R. Chaffee, commanding the China Relief Expedition. Also journal of trip from Chicago to Peking and return via Japan, July 28—December 1, 1900. A very interesting and complete document.
- J. Diaries and journals of travels in various parts of the world, 1900-1909. 3 vols. In one volume is an account of Webb's capture by the Russians who took him to Port Arthur, April 22, 1904. At the time he was cruising on the ship *Fa Wan* with Stanley Washburn, war correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*.
- K. Account and note books. All of a very scrappy or sketchy nature. 13 vols.
- VII. Mary Miller Hayes (wife of Webb C. Hayes), Diaries and journals, 1913-23. 8 vols. These volumes are, in the main, travel accounts. Especially interesting and valuable are those which were written when the Hayeses were in Europe during the early days of World War I and later, when Mary Miller Hayes served as a Y. M. C. A. hostess.

VIII. Papers of other members of the Hayes family.

- A. Birchard A. Hayes (son of President Hayes), Correspondence, legal papers, school notes, and a few miscellaneous items, 1862-1934. 1,500 pieces.
- B. Fanny R. Hayes (daughter of President Hayes), Correspondence and a few autograph and copy books, 1879-1931. 450 pieces.
- C. Rutherford Platt Hayes (son of President Hayes), Correspondence and account books, 1869-99. 1,250 pieces.
- D. Scott R. Hayes (son of President Hayes), Correspondence, 1873-97. 200 pieces.
- E. Papers of descendants or other relatives of the Hayes family, 1826-1919. 265 pieces. They include correspondence, financial papers, school notes, a genealogy, and other items.
- F. Papers of the eastern branch of the Hayes family, 1725-1862. 29 pieces, including a one volume memoir of John Noyes (1764-1861), by his son John Humphrey Noyes, founder of Oneida Community and cousin of President Hayes.

IX. Birchard family papers.

- A. Sardis Birchard (uncle of President Hayes), Correspondence, notes, tax papers, accounts, and legal papers, 1813-74. 4,300 pieces.
- B. Austin and Roger Birchard (uncles of President Hayes), Correspondence, 1804-77. 22 pieces.
- C. Birchard and Austin families, Genealogical notes and clippings, undated. 52 pieces.

X. Webb family papers.

- A. James and Maria Webb (parents of Lucy Webb Hayes), Correspondence and notes, 1832-66. 40 pieces.

- B. James D. and Joseph T. Webb (brothers of Lucy Webb Hayes), Correspondence and legal papers, 1849-92. 55 pieces.
 - C. Civil War letters: James D. and Joseph T. Webb to Maria Webb, 1861-65. 41 A. L's. S. and 47 typed copies.
 - D. Genealogical papers. 22 pieces. Included is R. B. Hayes, Genealogical notes of the Webb and related families (1 vol. 12^{mo}).
- XI. Cook family (family of Maria Webb) papers, including correspondence, documents, and genealogical notes of various members, 1810-91. 41 pieces.
- XII. Lucy Elliot Keeler collection.
- A. Correspondence, 1885-1925. 210 pieces.
 - B. Diaries, Vols. I-XIV, 1881-1929. 14 vols. 12^{mo}
 - C. Memorandum books, Vols. V-LXIII, 1890-1928. 59 vols. 16^{mo} (Vols. I-IV missing). These books contain chiefly literary memoranda.
 - D. Writings and notes, undated. 8 pieces.
 - E. Manuscript, notes, and clippings on local (Sandusky County) history, undated. 650 pieces.
 - F. Inventory of books, pamphlets, leaflets, clippings, songs, notebooks, photographs, glassware, undated. 1 vol. 8^{vo}
 - G. Accounts with editors, 1890-1920. 3 vols. 16^{mo}
 - H. Genealogical tablet, notes, clippings, and letters, undated. 165 pieces.
 - I. Reminiscences of Janet Elliot Keeler (mother of Lucy) by Janet E. and Lucy E. Keeler, 1889-90. 1 vol. 12^{mo}

- J. Scrapbook of writings of Janet Elliot Keeler. 1 vol. 8^{vo}
Contains newspaper clippings, manuscript pieces, and some pictures.
- K. Reminiscences of Isaac M. Keeler (father of Lucy), by Isaac M. and Lucy E. Keeler, 1891. 1 vol. 12^{mo}

XIII. Other personal collections.

- A. Mary Clemmer Ames, Correspondence, 1859-81. 145 pieces. Included are a number of letters from Schuyler Colfax concerning his disgrace, and also letters from Justin S. Morrill and Charles Sumner. Other letters pertain to her writings.
 - B. John Sherman, Letters, 1880-87. 10 pieces. These letters were written to a friend, Colonel C. W. Moulton, of Cincinnati.
 - C. William Henry Smith (Secretary of State of Ohio, 1864-67, and manager of the Western Associated Press and the American Associated Press), Personal memoranda and letters concerning President Hayes, 1879-96. 43 pieces; ca. 250 pp. The personal memoranda are notes of conversations with Hayes chiefly concerning the Presidency. Smith was planning a biography of Hayes. See Curtis W. Garrison, ed., "Conversations with Hayes; A Biographer's Notes," in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XXV (1938-39), 369-80.
 - D. Charles R. Williams (editor, biographer of Hayes, and son-in-law of William Henry Smith), Correspondence and clippings mainly concerning the Life, Letters and Diary of Hayes, written and edited by Williams, 1892-95. 37 pieces, including 1 vol. 4^{to}
- ### XIV. White House correspondence of Presidents previous to Hayes, 1860-75. 750 pieces. Composed of letters, recommendations, appointments, and petitions. Noted figures rep-

resented in the collection include Henry Adams, Francis P. Blair, Benjamin F. Butler, Simon Cameron, Schuyler Colfax, J. D. Cox, William E. Chandler, Roscoe Conkling, Jay Cooke, William M. Evarts, Thomas Ewing, Hamilton Fish, U. S. Grant, Horace Greeley, Mark Hopkins, Andrew Johnson, Reverdy Johnson, Abraham Lincoln, Hugh McCulloch, O. P. Morton, John Sherman, Henry Stanbery, Edwin M. Stanton, William H. Seward, and Thurlow Weed.

XV. Miscellaneous letters and other pieces, 1750-1905. 240 pieces. Among these papers are a number of letters to and from Schuyler Colfax pertaining to the scandal with which he found himself connected. Other prominent men represented, include Elias Boudinot, Theodore E. Burton, George Croghan, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Howell Cobb, R. W. Emerson, Joseph B. Foraker, J. B. Gordon, William Henry Harrison, Sam Houston, Mark Hanna, Andrew Jackson, Lafayette, Robert E. Lee, Abraham Lincoln, James Monroe, Duncan McArthur, William McKinley, Hugh McCulloch, George H. Pendleton, Franklin Pierce, Jasper Packard, William H. Seward, Carl Schurz, W. T. Sherman, Zachary Taylor, Edward Tiffin, B. F. Wade, Daniel Webster, and William Windom.

XVI. Opinions of the Attorney-General of the United States, January 1842—April 1846. 1 vol. 4^{to} Opinions included are chiefly in the form of letters to cabinet officers. Signatures appended are those of Hugh Swinton Legaré, John Nelson, and John Young Mason.

XVII. General George Crook, Official letter books of . . . , 1871-90. 2 vols. fol. The volumes contain letters and reports of Crook to his commanding officers, to the Secretary of War, and to the Adjutant General.

XVIII. Civil War papers.

- A. Rosters, muster rolls, lists of killed and dead, records of field and staff officers, orders, and letters of the 23rd, 49th, and 72nd regiments, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. 65 pieces, including 11 vols. Notes in President Hayes' handwriting on many pages of volumes.
- B. Recollections of the 23rd Regiment, O. V. I.
 - 1. *Anon.*, Recollections of the 23rd regiment, O. V. I., 1861-65. Typed, *ca.* 100 pp. 8^{vo}
 - 2. [James M. Comly?], Journal of the 23rd regiment, O. V. I., April 29, 1864—January 1, 1865. 36 pp. 4^{to}
 - 3. Russell Hastings, Personal recollections of the part taken by the 1st brigade, 2nd division, department of West Virginia, but more especially the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the suppression of the great rebellion during the year 1864. Typed, 57 pp. 4^{to}
- C. Recollections of battles.
 - 1. *Anon.*, Battle of Opequon. Typed, 2 pp.
 - 2. A staff officer [Russell Hastings], Battle of Opequon. 67 pp. 8^{vo} A manuscript map of the battle lines is added.
 - 3. Russell Hastings, An account of the Dublin Raid, May 1864. Typed, 4 pp.
 - 4. Captain J. S. Allen, Battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862. Typed, 6 pp. Two copies.
- D. Colonel F. W. Swift papers, comprised of Civil War diaries, a document, and a speech, 1862-90. 4 pieces, including 2 vols. (Deposit).

XIX. Sandusky County collections.

- A. Personal collections.
 - 1. Dr. James W. Wilson (prominent Fremont physi-

- cian), Correspondence, including a number of Civil War letters and letters from his son, C. G. Wilson, while a student at Kenyon College and Harvard Law School, 1863-70, notes, account records, tax statements, bills, receipts, and other financial papers, and pamphlets, 1835-86. 1,350 pieces.
2. Dr. John B. Rice (son-in-law of Dr. Wilson, surgeon in the Civil War, and Congressman, 1881-83), Letters, petitions, applications, notes, and other papers, 1878-83. 1,800 pieces. These papers chiefly concern his political career. There are also a number on the Battle of Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.
 3. Jacob Burgner, Schackelford, and Stem collections, 1823-1935. 195 pieces. Included among these papers is a poll book of an early Sandusky County election, letters, clippings, an account book of an early Sandusky County business enterprise, stories, lectures, and funeral notices. The Stem collection has eight letters by General James Birdseye McPherson written while he was at West Point and shortly after.
- B. St. Paul's Parish, Fremont, Ohio, Records, 1842-1919. 625 pieces, including 4 vols. These contain records of organization, vestry meetings and pew holders' elections, parish registers, financial reports, mortgages, receipts, contracts, class records, letters, and pictures. (Deposit).
- C. Sandusky County pioneer and historical association papers.
1. List of members, journals, minutes, and scrapbooks of meetings of the Sandusky County pioneer and historical association, 1874-1908. 12 vols.
 2. Early business records, church records, anti-saloon league records, historical sketches, recollections, and records of Fremont and Sandusky County, 1815-1909. 19 pieces.

3. Sandusky County common pleas court executions, 1839-41. 1 vol. fol.
 4. Civil War papers, 1864-1906. 16 pieces, including 4 vols. Among these papers are a list of Sandusky County men in service in the Civil War, 1865; Muster roll of Sandusky County soldiers of the 49th regiment, O. V. I., October 10, 1865; Dr. Peter Beaugrand, 169th regiment, O. V. I., Record of sick cases at Fort Ethan Allen, Virginia, 1864; Scrapbook of the 169th regiment, O. V. I., 1887-1906; and Records of the Sandusky County committee of military statistics, May 1865.
- D. Birchard Library, Papers on its establishment and maintenance, 1873-1906. 33 pieces. This collection is comprised of letters, notes, and copies of documents.
- E. Transcripts of French documents, 1739-50, from the St. Mary's College Archives, Montreal, and pertaining to Northwestern Ohio. *Ca.* 80 pp.
- F. Fort Stephenson (located on site of Fremont, Ohio), Letters, notes, broadsides, leaflets, documents, sketches, clippings, and a scrapbook kept by Webb C. Hayes, concerning Fort Stephenson and Croghan's victory, 1812-1906. 58 pieces, including 1 vol.
- G. Thomas L. Hawkins, Papers concerning the establishment of Croghansville and Fremont and relating to his business interests, 1815-51. 176 pieces. (Stierwalt deposit).
- H. Letters, notes, leaflets, and clippings regarding the unveiling of Soldiers' Monument, Fremont, Ohio, August 1, 1885. 87 pieces.
- I. Fremont, Ohio, Miscellaneous notes, drafts, accounts, plats, and broadsides, 1851-79. 15 pieces.

- J. Spiegel Grove, Articles and pictures, undated. 20 pieces.
 - K. Sandusky County records, 1822-71. 42 pieces, including 3 vols. These are records of delinquent taxes, elections, deeds, turnpikes, schools, and construction of the courthouse. (Stierwalt deposit).
 - L. Constitution, list of members, and minutes of meetings of the Lower Sandusky (Fremont) Temperance Society, 1839-41. 1 vol. 8^{vo}
- XX. Microfilms of manuscript collections.
- A. Rutherford B. Hayes collection in the Hayes Memorial.
 - B. Hayes letters in the Library of Congress. (Roger gift).
 - C. Lucy Webb Hayes papers in the Hayes Memorial.
 - D. Hayes family letters in the Hayes Memorial.
 - E. Selections from the James A. Garfield papers, March-December 1876, in the Library of Congress. (Restricted).
 - F. Selected instructions and dispatches from the State Department to ambassadors and ministers in England, Europe, China, Japan, Mexico, and South America.
 - G. James Burrill Angell (President of the University of Michigan and United States Minister to China) papers relating to the Chinese Mission, 1880-81. From the James Burrill Angell collection in the Michigan Historical Collections, University of Michigan.
 - H. William Henry Smith collection in the William Henry Smith Library, Indiana Historical Society.
 - 1. Letters and papers, 1855-1907.
 - 2. Rutherford B. Hayes to Thomas Donaldson, James M. Comly, James A. Garfield, and William Henry Smith. Transcripts.

3. John Sherman—William Henry Smith correspondence, 1869-95.
4. Rutherford B. Hayes—James A. Garfield correspondence, 1880-81.
5. Transcript of diary of Thomas Donaldson, 1870-93.
- I. Selections from the J. L. M. Curry papers in the Library of Congress. This correspondence concerns the John F. Slater and Peabody Education funds of which Curry was agent. Hayes was President of the Slater Fund and served as a trustee of the Peabody Fund.
- J. Selected correspondence from the Daniel Coit Gilman papers in the Johns Hopkins University library. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, was a trustee of the Slater Fund and secretary of the Slater Fund Board, and succeeded Hayes as President of the Fund in 1893. He also served as a trustee of the Peabody Fund.
- K. Slater Fund papers in Southern Education Foundation, Inc., Washington, D. C. (Printed).
- L. Peabody Fund papers in George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

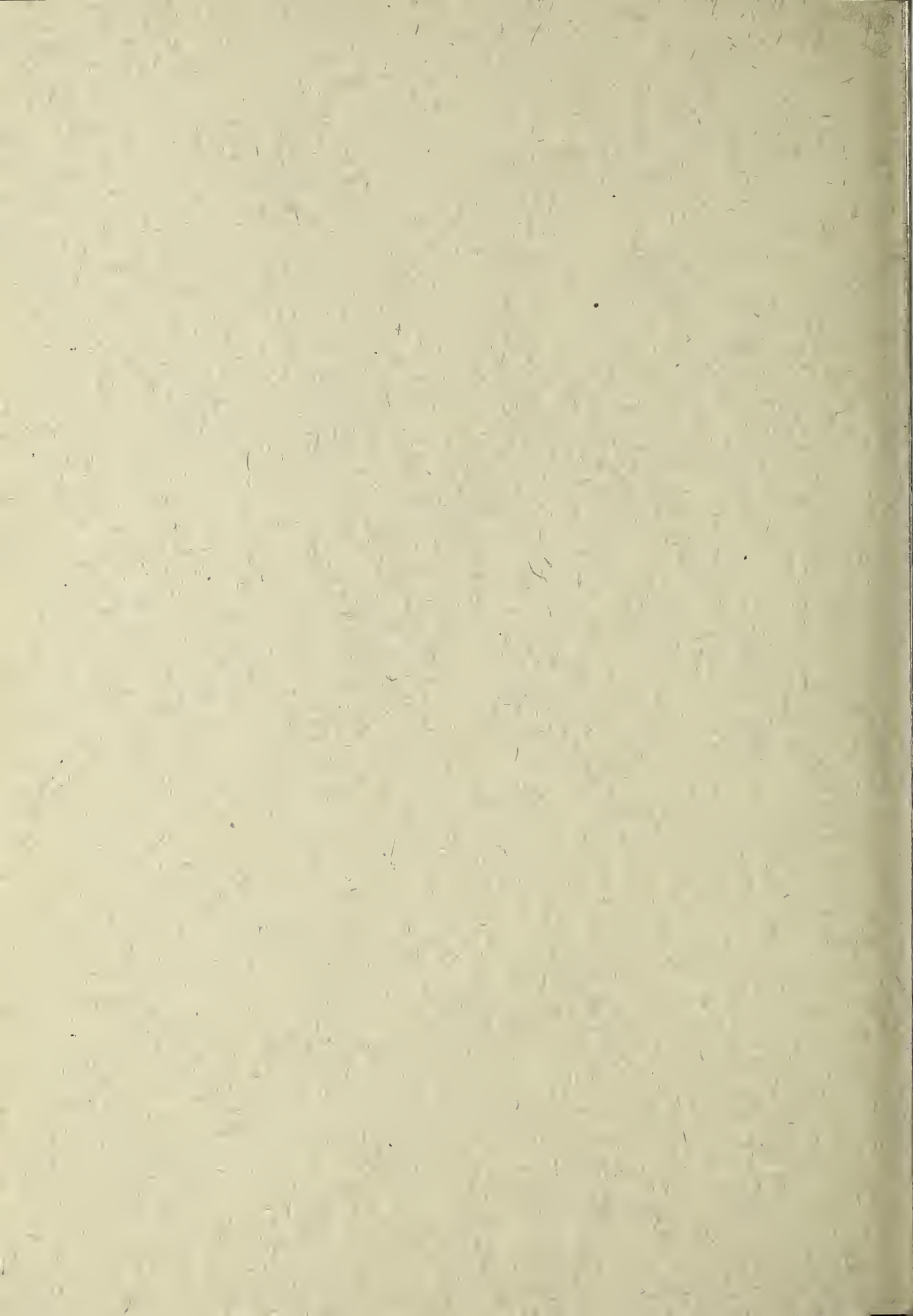




The **HAYES MEMORIAL**



FREMONT, OHIO



THE HAYES MEMORIAL

WATT P. MARCHMAN

Director of Research

Columbus

THE OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1950

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THE OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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THE HAYES MEMORIAL

THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
SPIEGEL GROVE
THE HAYES HOMESTEAD

THE HAYES MEMORIAL, FREMONT, OHIO, IS A
LIVING MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD
B. HAYES AND HIS WIFE LUCY WEBB HAYES

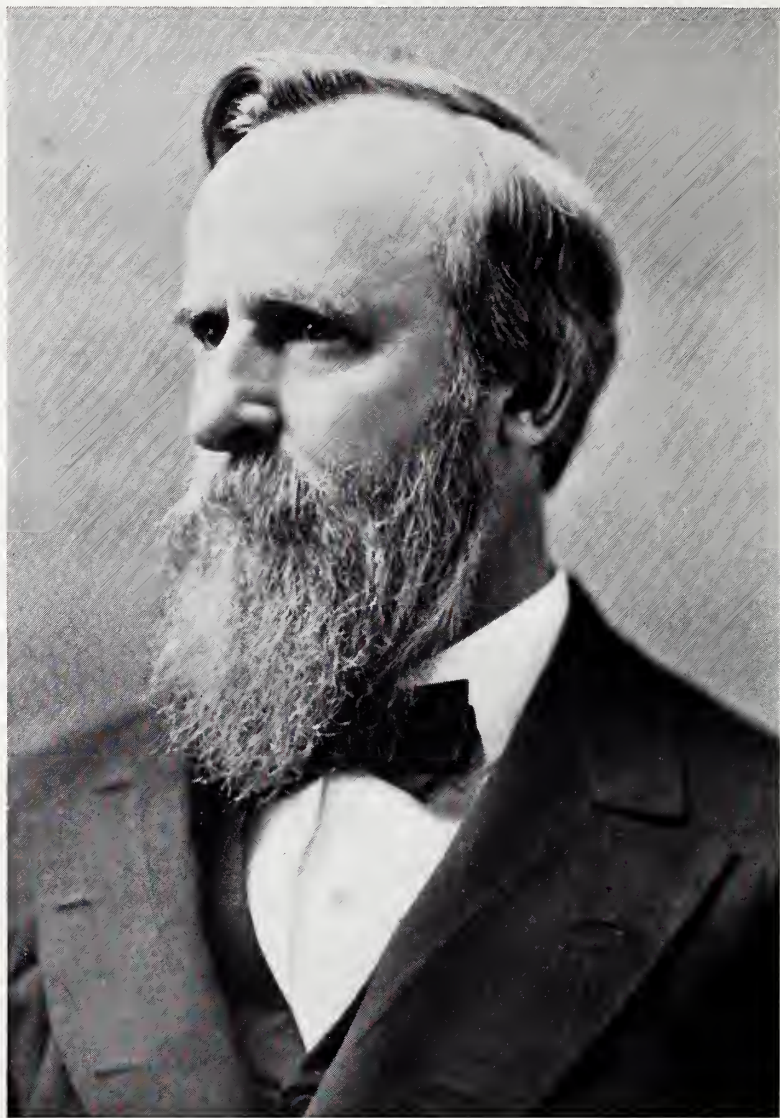


THE HAYES MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM stands at the main entrance to "Spiegel Grove," the beautiful twenty-five acre wooded estate of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth president of the United States. A structure of classic architecture built of gray Ohio sandstone, the library and museum preserves among its rich sources of American history the personal collections of President and Mrs. Hayes, including mementoes associated with their personal and public life and their diaries, correspondence, scrapbooks, papers, pictures, photographs, and library.

To the south of the library and museum building is the Hayes home, a stately mansion surrounded by majestic old trees. The homestead, preserved and maintained privately, is still the residence of the Hayes family and is not open to the public. It was built in 1859-60 by Sardis Birchard, uncle and legal guardian of Rutherford B. Hayes, as a summer home for his nephew. The old trees which surround the house bear the names of well-known men in American history who have been guests at Spiegel Grove.

Along the southern ridge of the Spiegel Grove estate, for nearly a half-mile, winds a famous old Indian trail. Near the trail, on a quiet wooded knoll and enclosed by an iron fence, is the monument of Vermont granite which marks the final resting place of President and Mrs. Hayes.

At the six entrances to the estate are impressive iron gates which guarded an entrance to the White House grounds in Washington before and during the Hayes administration.



—*Taber photo., San Francisco, 1880*

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the fifth child of Rutherford Hayes, Jr., and Sophia Birchard Hayes. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, about two months after the sudden death of his father. His parents, natives of Vermont, had come to Ohio in 1817 from Dummerston, a journey of forty-three days by wagon, to settle at Delaware.

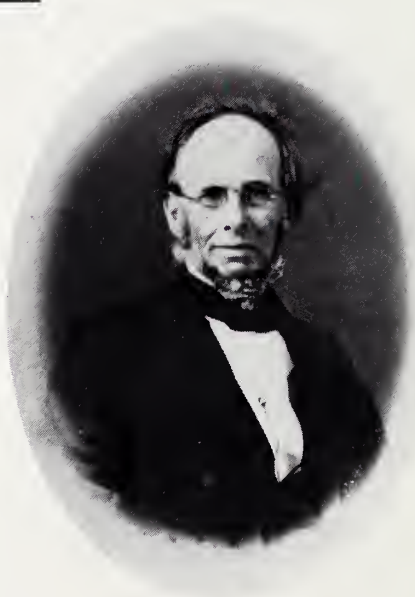
Rutherford Birchard Hayes and his sister Fanny Arabella were the only two of the five Hayes children to grow to adulthood. The oldest, a boy, died at birth in 1814; Lorenzo, born at Dummerston in 1815, was drowned January 20, 1825, while skating on the Olentangy River at Delaware; Sarah Sophia, born at Dummerston, July 10, 1817, two months before the family migrated to Ohio, died October 9, 1821; Fanny Arabella Hayes, born at Delaware, January 10, 1820, was married there on September 2, 1839, to William Augustus Platt of Columbus, and died at Columbus, July 16, 1856.

Rutherford, or "Rud" or "Ruddy" as he was affectionately called by his sister, and Fanny became the legal wards of Sardis Birchard, their mother's bachelor brother who was a pioneer trader, merchant, banker, and philanthropist of Lower Sandusky, later Fremont, Ohio. Brother and sister attended the district school at Delaware, and between 1836 and 1837 Rud attended the Norwalk Seminary and his sister attended a seminary at Putnam, Ohio. In 1837 his uncle sent Rud to Connecticut to prepare for college at Isaac Webb's Maple Grove Academy at Middletown, which became subsequently, before its destruction by fire, one of the buildings of Wesleyan

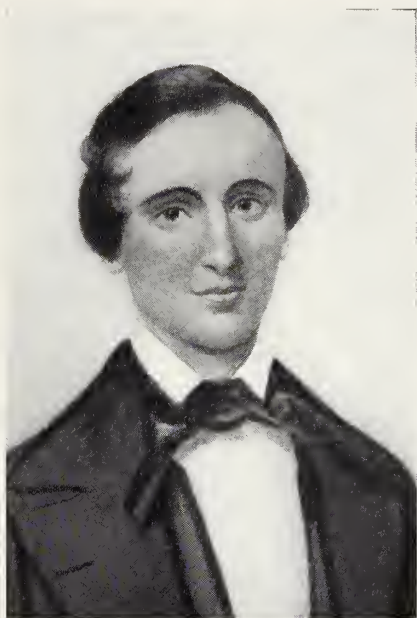


SOPHIA BIRCHARD HAYES
(April 15, 1792-Oct. 30, 1866)
Mother of the President

SARDIS BIRCHARD
(Jan. 15, 1801-Jan. 21, 1874)
Uncle of the President



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES
(Oct. 4, 1822-Jan. 17, 1893)
At the age of 24



FANNY ARABELLA HAYES PLATT
(Jan. 25, 1820-July 16, 1856)
Sister of the President

University. In the fall of 1838, partly at his own wish and partly because his mother wished him to go to college where he would be near home, that is, "in the West," Rud entered Kenyon College. There he had a room in old Kenyon Hall, became a member of the Philomathesian Society, and, on his graduation, August 3, 1842, was the valedictorian of his class. His address, entitled "College Life," was acclaimed by the Mount Vernon *Democratic Banner* as one of "the best, in every point of view, ever delivered on the hill at Gambier."

Soon after leaving Kenyon, Rud went to Columbus to study law in the office of Thomas Sparrow for ten months. While there he lived at his sister's home. He was encouraged by his Uncle Sardis to enter the legal profession and in the fall of 1843 became a student in the Dane Law School of Harvard University. Among his professors were the renowned Judge Joseph Story, Dane professor, and Simon Greenleaf, Royall professor. While at Harvard he also pursued his interests in literature by attending lectures conducted by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. In January 1845 he received his LL.B. degree and returned home by way of Washington, D.C. Hayes was admitted to the bar on March 10, 1845, after appearing before the judges of the Ohio Supreme Court, then meeting at Marietta.

After much deliberation, Hayes decided to launch his legal career at the promising little town of Lower Sandusky on the Sandusky River, where his Uncle Sardis and a cousin, John Rutherford Pease, were in business. The first year in Lower Sandusky brought little business and the young attorney spent much of his time studying and reading. On April 1, 1846, he formed a partnership with a young and ambitious lawyer of the town, Ralph P. Buckland. Their partnership lasted about three years, when Hayes moved to the flourishing city of Cincinnati to open an office.

When the Mexican War stirred the country, Hayes volun-

teered in June 1847 for military service with a company from Lower Sandusky, but was advised by Dr. R. D. Mussey of Cincinnati that he was not then in physical condition for rigorous service in Mexico. Disappointed, but taking the doctor's advice, Hayes set about to improve his health. He took a trip with his cousin John Pease to Vermont to visit

BUCKLAND & HAYES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
LAND & COLLECTING AGENTS,
 RALPH P. BUCKLAND, } **LOWER SANDUSKY,**
 RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. } Sandusky County, Ohio.

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<i>Joseph Howard, Esq. Cincinnati.</i>		<i>Hilliard & Hayes,....</i>	<i>Cleveland.</i>

THE FIRST PARTNERSHIP, APRIL 1, 1846

relatives and the home of his grandparents in West Brattleboro, and returned to his office in excellent spirits and improved health. In December of the following year, in company with his uncle, he made a tour of Texas by horseback, visiting a Kenyon College classmate, Guy M. Bryan of Brazos County.

Legal practice had been unrewarding in Lower Sandusky, and Cincinnati looked promising for an ambitious young counselor. Accordingly, late in December 1849, Hayes left for Cincinnati and set up an office in modest quarters in the best location in the city. One of his last acts before leaving Lower Sandusky was to present to the courts a petition from the

town's leading businessmen to change the name of the town to Fremont, for the noted "pathfinder." Growing confusion in mail delivery because of the numerous names of Sandusky along the river prompted the businessmen to take this step.

In Cincinnati, Hayes' office and living quarters were shared for several months with John W. Herron, a young man with whom he formed a lifelong friendship and who subsequently became the father-in-law of President William Howard Taft. He joined the Literary Club of Cincinnati and participated in its programs of talks and debates, and he became a member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

In 1850, Hayes renewed his acquaintance with Lucy Ware Webb of Chillicothe whom he had met for the first time in Delaware in 1847 while on a visit to his birthplace. She had just completed her studies at the Cincinnati Wesleyan Women's College, where she was graduated, and after a courtship of two years, they were married in Cincinnati on December 30, 1852.

Their first home was with the bride's mother, Mrs. Maria Cook Webb; then they bought a house of their own. Birchard Austin, their first child, who became a prominent lawyer in Toledo, was born on November 4, 1853. He died in Toledo, January 24, 1926. There were seven other children: Webb Cook (born March 20, 1856, died July 26, 1934); Rutherford Platt (born June 24, 1858, died July 31, 1927); Joseph Thompson (born December 31, 1861, died June 24, 1863); George Crook (born September 29, 1864, died May 24, 1866); Fanny (born September 2, 1867, died March 19, 1950); Scott Russell (born February 8, 1871, died May 6, 1923); and Manning Force Hayes (born August 1, 1873, died August 28, 1874).

Hayes formed a law partnership in January 1854 with Richard M. Corwine and William K. Rogers, the latter a

*Rud and Lucy Webb
Hayes shortly after
their marriage (from
a daguerreotype)*



*President and Mrs.
Hayes in the White
House at their silver
wedding anniversary,
December 30, 1877*

graduate of Kenyon College and Hayes' private secretary when he became president. The firm became Corwine & Hayes when Rogers left for Minnesota for his health, and the partnership was finally dissolved when Hayes became city solicitor of Cincinnati in December 1858. Early cases which brought him statewide recognition for his skill as a criminal lawyer were his successful defense of Nancy Farrer, a homely servant girl accused of murder, and his defense of James Summons, who was convicted of poisoning two members of his family. He also was active in defending several fugitive slaves.

Hayes entered politics for the first time when he was appointed city solicitor to fill a vacancy. On the expiration of the appointed term, he ran successfully for another term and served until 1860. Resuming private law practice, Hayes formed a partnership in April 1861 with Leopold Markbreit of Cincinnati, which lasted only about two weeks, being dissolved when both men volunteered for service in the Union Army.

Hayes began his military career as a major in the 23rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, by appointment of Governor William Dennison. He started training at Camp Chase near Columbus. He had commented to a friend while discussing the war, *"I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, than to live through and after it without taking any part in it."* By October 1861 he had been promoted to lieutenant colonel and a year later he was made colonel. His early service was along the Kanawha River, and his service throughout the four years was active and vigorous. He was wounded four times, once severely in the left arm at the battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862, during the Antietam campaign. Fearless on the battlefield and indefatigable on marches, he was respected and honored by all troops under his command. In the field his first consideration was for his men; in battle his only goal was victory and he was unconcerned about his personal safety. He lost

several horses in battle and narrow escapes became commonplace to him. The story of his military service is an exciting chapter of his life.

Resigning from the army in 1865 with the rank of brevet major general, Hayes went to Washington as a Union Republican congressman from Cincinnati, an office to which he had been elected while still serving in the army. Hayes did not campaign for this position. When a friend approached him in 1864 to run for congress while the course of the war was still in doubt, he had replied, "*An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped.*"

Hayes served one full term as congressman during which he was chairman of the important house committee on the Library of Congress which prepared the framework for its outstanding development. He was reelected to congress a second term, but resigned before his term was completed to campaign for the governorship. His candidacy was successful and he was inaugurated governor of Ohio in January 1868. His two-year administration met the approval of the people and he was reelected at the end of his term, serving until 1872.

Leaving Columbus and politics and his home in Cincinnati, Hayes went to Fremont in 1873 with his family to make his permanent home with his uncle at Spiegel Grove. He had been in Fremont less than a year when his uncle died on January 21, 1874, bequeathing his nephew Spiegel Grove and other properties.

In 1875, Hayes was persuaded to be the Republican party's candidate for the governorship a third time, and was elected. He was inaugurated in January 1876—a fateful year which was to bring him his party's nomination at Cincinnati on June 14 to the highest office of the land. Following his nomination



COLONEL R. B. HAYES
Commanding officer of the 23rd Regiment, O.V.I.

a spirited campaign developed between the Republicans and Democrats, in which neither candidate personally was active. The election was contested and had to be decided by a special electoral commission authorized by congress, which declared that Hayes had been duly elected the nineteenth president. Hayes had resigned the governorship of Ohio while the issue was still in doubt, and on March 1, 1877, he left for Washington on being informed of the decision of the commission. Inauguration day, March 4, 1877, being on a Sunday, he was given the oath of office at midnight, March 3, and was publicly inaugurated on Monday, March 5, before a huge throng assembled in front of the east portico of the Capitol.

As president, Hayes followed the slogan which he had adopted, "He serves his party best who serves his country best." He pushed vigorously the unification and pacification of the country, which had been divided for years by the war and its aftermath; he withdrew troops from occupation duty in the South, ending years of reconstruction policies based on force; he advocated a sound currency for the nation; he furthered the reforms of civil service by placing the operation of many of the public offices on a businesslike basis; he attempted to remove public employees from politics and political assessments; and in his foreign relations he followed a firm but peaceful course of settlement of disputes among nations by arbitration.

When Hayes accepted the responsibilities of the highest office of the nation, he agreed to serve one term only. He was appealed to many times to reconsider his decision and accept the nomination for a second term in spite of the division in his party caused by many of his policies. Standing firm upon that decision, he did not become a candidate and the Republicans nominated James A. Garfield, who succeeded Hayes as president in 1881.

Hayes left for Fremont on March 5, 1881, and the remaining twelve years of his life were dedicated to serving the public as a private citizen. He was in demand as a speaker on current questions and he gave freely of his time, without salary, to the causes of general education and manual training, education in the South, prison reform, veterans' pensions, and to hundreds of other worthy causes.

A few of the positions held after he left the presidency were: chairman of the executive committee and trustee of the Peabody Education Fund; president of the Slater Education Fund, the National Prison Association, the Mohawk Conference on the Negro, and the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society; trustee, Ohio State University, Western Reserve University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Mount Union College, and other colleges; Ohio and national commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and president of the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association.

Hayes' peaceful but active life after the presidency was disrupted when Mrs. Hayes died suddenly from a stroke at 6:30 on the morning of June 25, 1889. Her passing left his life sadly empty, and he sought to ease his grief by trying to meet the many demands made upon him by the public.

Early in 1893, Hayes suddenly became ill while in Cleveland en route to Fremont. Advised to remain in Cleveland, he remarked, "I would rather die at Spiegel Grove than to live anywhere else," and continued his journey. At 11 P. M. on January 17 he passed quietly away at his home.

A monument of granite from his father's farm in Dummerston, Vermont, quarried and designed under his direction, was placed at the grave of President and Mrs. Hayes in Oakwood Cemetery, Fremont. In April 1915 their remains and the monument were transferred to their final resting place—a spot they loved so well—a wooded knoll in Spiegel Grove.

LUCY WEBB HAYES was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, on August 28, 1831, the youngest child and only daughter of Dr. James and Maria Cook Webb. When she was two years of age her father was stricken with cholera and died in Lexington, Kentucky. The next few years were difficult for Mrs. Webb and her two sons, Joseph T. and James D. (both of whom were to become physicians), and daughter Lucy Ware. When Lucy was ten years of



age, Mrs. Webb moved to Delaware with the children so that the boys might attend Ohio Wesleyan University. Lucy also was enrolled there for a time, the only girl student. She met Rutherford B. Hayes for the first time at the Spring near Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware in 1847.

Lucy was a wonderful wife to the promising lawyer whose career was to lead him to the highest office of the land. One cold, restless night in January 1891, about a year and a half after she had died, Hayes sat down and, as he wrote in his diary, "thought for a long time of Lucy—her wonderful career, capacities, and how she touched closely such a vast variety of people and of life; her travels, her recollections of events, scenes, and characters! A wife, mother, grandmother, as a woman; her child history, with a widowed mother, in narrow circumstances; her life in the country with her grandfather and grandmother—and her famous uncles, in Chillicothe, the ancient metropolis of Ohio, with its able men and attractive and noted women; her visits to Kentucky, both in

the country and in Lexington; her going to college and mingling with the boy students, with the cronies of her two brothers, the only girl in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware; her life in Cincinnati, where she knew both the humble and the upper four hundred; her life at the Ohio Wesleyan Female College; married life in Cincinnati with a young lawyer, slowly rising; her growing family of boys, with at last one daughter; the war which she was in the midst of, in camps, in tents, in newly-built log cabins, in hospitals of sick, of freshly wounded, in the mountains of West Virginia near Hawk's Nest, in the Kanawha Valley, in Maryland near Antietam, in Frederick City, Washington, Baltimore, wherever camps and hospitals were found; the wife of a Member of Congress during the exciting scenes of the reconstruction period, knowing and meeting all the noted generals and statesmen; sitting up all night in the House of Representatives to see the bills passed in spite of 'filibustering' over the vetoes of President Johnson; once the *first* person to enter with her husband the great reception of General Grant in 1866 (this done purposely

THE INAUGURAL, MARCH 5, 1877
East portico of the Capitol



to see the whole affair); a trip of ten days or more with a Congressional party to see the South in the holidays of 1865-6 [1866-7], visiting Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Jackson, New Orleans, . . . having visited Richmond (just after the close of the great conflict), and Petersburg, with passes from General Grant which enabled her to see all of the awful desolation, spending days in Richmond and Petersburg; having seen the Grand Review in May in Washington; at Columbus three terms of the governorship, having passed through exciting campaigns; engaged in the benevolent enterprises of the time; . . . a traveller, familiar with all parts of the United States; . . . in every great city of the country; familiar with all sorts and descriptions of men and women, farmers, mechanics, artists, scholars, authors, clergymen, miners, ranchmen, sailors, fishermen, cowboys, soldiers, camp followers, hospital people, the very poor and the very rich; acquainted with all that comes to those who pass through the most exciting contests in political life,—the contest of 1876, the nomination, the long and doubtful canvass, the disputed result; the life in the White House during four years; the life of a retired ex-President in the old home at Spiegel Grove; mingling freely always with the religious, the benevolent, the fashionable, and the giddy; fond of all rational sports, games, pleasures, and excitements; a matchless fisherwoman; delighted with all fine animals and knowing them; in love with flowers, gardening, and farming, and always and everywhere at home; easily made happy, and with the faculty never excelled of making all around her happy— . . . equally welcome and prized in the house of affliction and suffering and in the scenes of gay life; knowing more people, and known to more people than, perhaps, any other woman of her time. . . .”



THE FAMILY HOME IN SPIEGEL GROVE

SPIEGEL GROVE, the beautiful estate of Rutherford B. Hayes, is maintained as a state park. It is a twenty-five acre triangular plot covered by a virginal growth of forest trees among which stands the nineteenth century residence of the nineteenth president of the United States.

In its early days, according to tradition, Spiegel Grove formed a portion of the free cities of the neutral nation of Huron Indians, who about three centuries ago are said to have built two walled towns on opposite sides of the Sandusky River. These towns were located on the Indian trail which followed the natural water highway between the Great Lakes and the Scioto and Ohio rivers, eventually reaching the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Today one of the main driveways through Spiegel Grove follows the old Sandusky-Scioto Indian Trail.

The trail was used by the earliest French explorers and

missionaries and by the French and Indians in their warfare against the British settlers; and it served as a highway over which many captives were brought to the Indian country. It was actively used during the Revolutionary War, and in the War of 1812 it became a military supply trail for William Henry Harrison who defended the frontier against the British and their Indian allies. It is now known as the Harrison Military Trail of 1812.

Many names of frontier history are associated with the trail. Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton were brought along it as prisoners of the Indians; other prisoners were the Moravian missionaries John Heckewelder and David Zeisberger and numerous white captives from the Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky settlements. Other men prominent in public life who traveled the trail in early days included Colonel George

Here the trees, too, have their place in American history—the McKinley Oak, the Sherman Elm, and other trees bearing the names of Taft, Garfield, Cleveland . . . who were guests here.



Croghan; Richard M. Johnson, who became vice president of the United States under President Van Buren; Lewis Cass, who became secretary of state under President Buchanan; Governor Return J. Meigs of Ohio, for whom Fort Meigs was named; Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky; Colonel William Crawford, who was burned at the stake by the Indians near Bucyrus; Simon Girty; and a host of notable Indians, including Tarhe, the Crane, who was the principal chief of the Wyandots, Half King, Red Jacket, Pontiac, Logan, Tecumseh, Brant—half-breed Mohawk chieftain—and the Seneca chiefs Coonstick, Hard Hickory, and Seneca John.

Sardis Birchard, bachelor uncle of Rutherford B. Hayes, who settled in Lower Sandusky in December 1827, always admired the natural beauty of the property which he was to name "Spiegel Grove." On his daily trips to and from his residence with Mr. and Mrs. James Vallette, he passed by the

SPIEGEL GROVE IN WINTER
The Croghan Gateway





The Harrison Military Trail, winding its way through the ancient and beautiful trees of Spiegel Grove, route of supply wagons and troops in the War of 1812

grove and found inspiration in its deep woods and cool shade and, after rains, in the pools of clear standing water reflecting like mirrors ("Spiegel" is the German word for mirror) the great trees and tangled brush. Reminded of the German fairy tales of his youth, he named it Spiegel Grove. He selected the property for the site of a home for his nephew, intending to spend his declining years with Hayes and his family, and acquired it about 1845 from Jacques Hulburd, one of the first settlers of Lower Sandusky.

It was not until 1859 that Sardis Birchard began to build a home in the grove. Ground was broken on August 22. The builder was D. L. June, a prominent contractor in brick and stone work, later mayor of Fremont and treasurer of Sandusky County.

Rutherford B. Hayes brought his family to Fremont to live with his uncle in 1873. At that time he personally assumed charge of the Spiegel Grove property and immediately added two frame buildings containing a kitchen, an office, and a library to accommodate his large collection of books.

Sardis Birchard did not live long after his nephew came; he died in January 1874. In memory of his uncle, Hayes tried to change the name of the grove to "Birchard Grove," but the change did not stick. Spiegel Grove persisted.

In 1880, President Hayes, preparatory to his return to Fremont from the White House, built a substantial addition to the north, duplicating the original gabled brick front of the house, and remodeled the interior. In 1889 further extensive changes were made, at which time the present large dining room, the kitchen, and several upper chambers were added. Only two rooms of the original house escaped the renovations of 1880 and 1889. They were the red parlor on the first floor and the ancestral room directly above it which had been Sardis Birchard's bed chamber.

Before and after his term as chief executive, Hayes took great pride in the Spiegel Grove trees. He delighted to point out to visitors the trees about which stories could be told. There was, for example, the tree, now a stump, where the Indians had bound the captive maiden, Peggy Fleming. She was rescued through the influence of Tarhe, the Crane, by James Whittaker, who knew her father and claimed her as his sister. There was also "Grandfather's Oak," under which Mrs. Hayes' father camped one cold night during the War of 1812.

While he was president, in 1877, Hayes started the custom, which has been followed since, of naming trees in Spiegel Grove in honor of prominent guests. At the reunion of his old regiment, the 23rd Ohio, at Spiegel Grove on

September 14, 1877, President Hayes christened five oaks in honor of William S. Rosecrans, Elialhim P. Scammon, James M. Comly, Philip H. Sheridan, and William McKinley. These are sometimes referred to as the "Reunion Oaks." Other trees were christened by President Hayes for James A. Garfield, who succeeded him as president, Stanley Matthews, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, Generals George Crook and Jacob D. Cox, and General William Tecumseh Sherman.

In 1873 the front entrance to the residence was the gateway on Buckland Avenue, now known as the Buckland Gateway. When he laid out the drives, Hayes changed the front entrance to the northeast triangle of the estate, known as the Croghan Gateway. Other entrances are the Harrison Gateway at the corner of Buckland and Cleveland avenues; the Grover Cleveland Gateway opposite the McKinley Memorial Parkway; the McPherson Gateway at the corner of Hayes and Cleveland avenues, honoring General James B. McPherson of Clyde and Captain Samuel Thompson of Fremont; and the Memorial Gateway at the entrance to the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum, honoring Edgar Thurston, U.S. Army, killed in France in World War I, George B. Meek, U. S. Navy, first American killed in the Spanish-American War, and all Sandusky County men who gave their lives in the defense of their country in the Spanish-American War and World War I.

In 1928 congress authorized the donation of iron gates at the entrance to the White House grounds on West Executive Avenue to the state of Ohio, to be placed at the several gateways to Spiegel Grove by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

Spiegel Grove was deeded by the family of President Hayes, through Colonel Webb C. Hayes, to the state of Ohio



MEMORIAL GATEWAY—THE WHITE HOUSE GATES
Entrance to the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum

in March 1910. Conditions of the gift were that a fireproof building should be erected by the state as a library and museum to contain the family's gift of the president's personal library and papers and personal effects. The library and museum building was to be open forever freely to the public as a reference and research center in American history.

The Spiegel Grove residence, the home of Sardis Birchard and of President and Mrs. Hayes and their children, was reserved by Colonel Hayes permanently as a private residence, privately maintained and supported, for lineal descendants of the president. It was the wish of Colonel Hayes that the residence should not be "occupied or used for any other than residential purposes only, to the end of preserving it in its original condition as a typical home of the last half of the Nineteenth Century. . . ."

THE HAYES MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, which originally consisted of the front wing of the present building, was officially opened to the public on May 30, 1916. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, represented President Woodrow Wilson at the dedication ceremonies, and all organizations with which President Hayes had been associated sent representatives to participate in the exercises. These organizations included the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the Grand Army of the Republic; the 23rd Ohio Regiment Association; the Eugene Rawson Post, G. A. R.; the Sandusky County Bar Association; the Croghan Lodge, I.O.O.F.; the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Association; the Birchard Library Association; and many others.

When the original building was completed, Colonel Webb C. Hayes discovered that the structure was not large enough to provide for future growth of the library. Thereupon he

MILITARY EQUIPMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL R. B. HAYES,
U. S. A., 1861-65





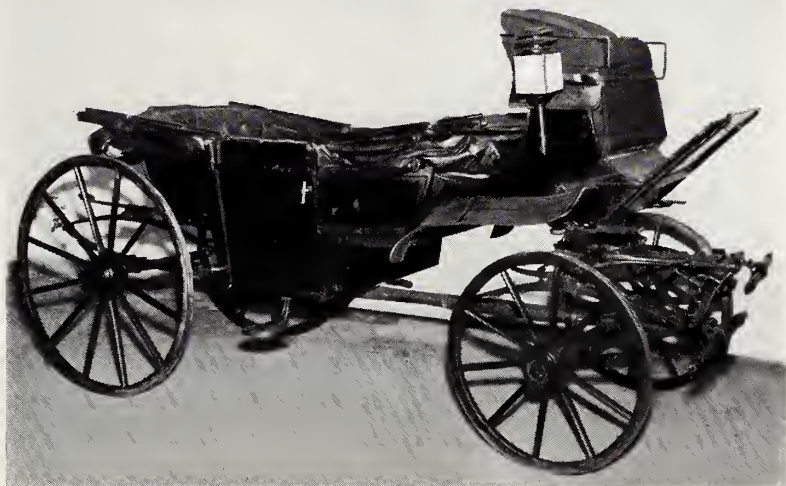
*The gown in which Lucy Ware Webb was married to Rutherford
Birchard Hayes, December 30, 1852*

personally contributed necessary funds for the erection of an addition. The construction of the annex was well under way by the time of the centenary celebration of the birth of President Hayes on October 4, 1922.

President and Mrs. Hayes' personal library, correspondence, diaries, pictures and photographs, scrapbooks, and hundreds of personal objects were brought from the residence and placed in the new fireproof building. Provision was made to keep intact all the Hayes papers and the president's library of over 8,000 volumes during the subsequent growth of the library. A great task of organization followed—assorting, checking, arranging, cataloging, and filing, for the use of scholars and students.

In the museum certain aspects of American history are

THE PRESIDENT'S CARRIAGE



THE LINCOLN DESK

Used in the Cabinet Room of the White House during administrations of all presidents from Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt



graphically illustrated. Here may be seen original letters written and signed by all of the presidents of the United States from the time of George Washington to the present; many personal objects which once were intimately associated with Abraham Lincoln, including a pair of his gloves, his slippers, an original handbill of Ford's Theatre for the performance on the night he was assassinated, and a rare old desk which he used. Here are also hundreds of souvenirs of President and Mrs. Hayes, including the military field equipment used by Hayes as a colonel in the Civil War, and many other things associated with the other periods of his life; Mrs. Hayes' wedding dress and several of the gowns she wore as the first lady of the land; the stately old family carriage used by President Hayes in Washington and later in Fremont; a doll's house which belonged to the president's only daughter, Fanny; and hundreds of relics of American Indians. Here are



THE MANUSCRIPTS DEPARTMENT OF THE LIBRARY
Here the Hayes Papers are preserved.

also thousands of items gathered from all parts of the world by Colonel and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, including a large collection of Chinese curios, a magnificent weapons collection, and many objects collected from India, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and the islands of the South Pacific.

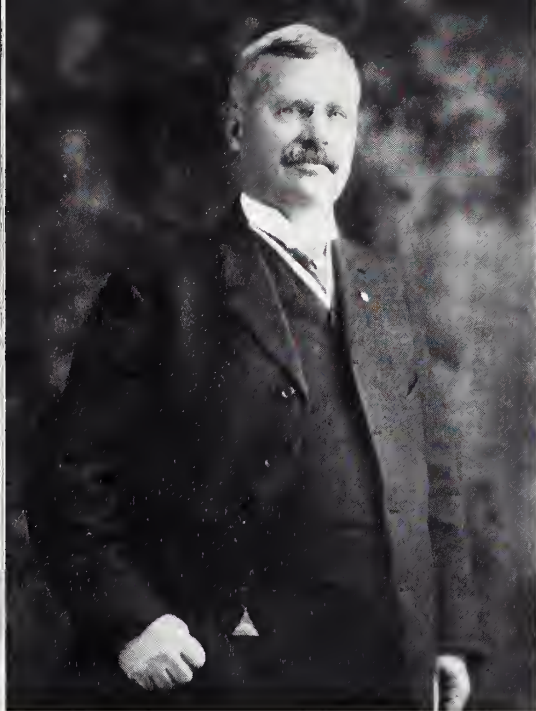
The Hayes Memorial Library is rapidly becoming a research center for the study of American history for the period between the Civil War and the beginning of the twentieth century. Emphasis, of course, continues to be placed on every phase of the life and times of President Hayes and on his special interests and contributions to his period. The library is especially strong on the following subjects: the Civil War; reconstruction following the Civil War; the Spanish-American War; civil service reform; currency; monetary and prison reforms; Ohio history since 1840; Sandusky Valley history;

education, especially in the South; the history of the Negro and of his problems; bibliography; social history; general American biography; the American Indian; and American travel and description.

The library collections have grown steadily since 1916, and continue to grow. There are over 30,000 volumes in the library and many thousands of pamphlets and periodicals; a valuable collection of maps; a large collection of photographs and pictures; a number of important newspapers; and a manuscripts division which contains over 400,000 pieces, of which the larger portion comprise the Hayes Papers. The library has a growing department of microfilm, all of the modern aids to research and writing, and a staff ready to provide the researcher with excellent cooperation. An increasing number of students and writers from all over the country are being attracted to the library to pursue projects in American history.

STUDY AND READING ROOM OF THE LIBRARY
A portion of the stacks is seen in the background.





WEBB COOK HAYES, I
(March 20, 1856-July 26, 1934)
*Founder of the museum and
library*

MARY MILLER HAYES
(April 11, 1856-March 3, 1935)



WEBB COOK HAYES, I, founder of the Hayes Memorial, was born in Cincinnati on March 20, 1856, the second son of Rutherford B. and Lucy Webb Hayes. He attended the public schools of Fremont while his father was governor of Ohio, boarding with his father's uncle, Sardis Birchard; he was a student at Cornell University, 1872-75. Leaving Cornell, he became personal secretary to his father during his third term as Ohio governor. When his father was inaugurated president in 1877, Webb continued to serve as his personal secretary.

At the end of the administration he went to Cleveland where in 1881 he became joint organizer and treasurer of the Whipple Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of hardware fittings. There he also helped to organize the Union Carbide Company, and became its treasurer. He was also an organizer with Myron T. Herrick and others of the National Carbon Company.

Webb Hayes had always taken an interest in military affairs and in 1881 joined the First Cleveland Troop, which became Troop A, Ohio National Guard. When the unit entered the Spanish-American War as a troop in the First Ohio Cavalry, he was given the rank of major. He saw active service in Cuba and Puerto Rico and was wounded at the crossing of the San Juan River on July 1, 1898. As lieutenant colonel, 31st U. S. Volunteer Infantry, he served in putting down the Philippine insurrection on the Island of Mindanao and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry pushing through the enemy's lines alone on the night of December 4, 1899, from the beach to our

beleaguered force at Vigan, P. I., and returning the following morning to report the condition of affairs to the Navy and get assistance."

In the China Relief Expedition during the Boxer Rebellion, Colonel Hayes was attached to the staff of Major General Adna R. Chaffee in 1900; he was an observer on both sides during the Russo-Japanese War, 1903-4. Subsequently, he saw service on the Mexican border in 1911, 1913, and 1916; was dispatch bearer between the American ambassadors in Paris, London, and Berlin in the early days of World War I; served, 1917-18, with British and French brigades on the Italian front; and was sent on a special mission to General Lyautey in Morocco. In 1918 he became a regional commander of the American Expeditionary Force in France and North Africa.

Retiring from active military service at the close of the war, Colonel Hayes' remaining years were devoted principally to establishing the memorial to his distinguished parents.

On September 30, 1912, Colonel Hayes was married to Mary Otis Miller, daughter of Anson H. and Nancy J. (Otis) Miller, a childhood classmate. Her father had been partner with Sardis Birchard in Fremont's first bank. She was born in Fremont on April 11, 1856, was a graduate of Fremont High School, and attended a finishing school in the East. Following her marriage to Colonel Hayes, she and Colonel Hayes made frequent trips about the world, visiting especially various countries not often visited by Americans.

Mrs. Hayes made many benefactions to Fremont which included a gift of \$100,000 toward the founding of the Memorial Hospital of Sandusky County; the Mary Miller Hayes School of Nursing home; and the donation of the Fremont Women's Club to the Federation of Women's Clubs.

During World War I, Mrs. Hayes was engaged in American Red Cross service in France subsequent to the United States' entry into the war, and later served as librarian-hostess at Aix-le-Bains when Colonel Hayes was a regional commander of the A.E.F.

Colonel Hayes died on July 26, 1934, and Mrs. Hayes followed him in death nearly a year later, on March 3, 1935. Both are buried in Spiegel Grove, near the graves of the president and his wife.

Monument of Vermont granite quarried from his father's farm rising over the graves of President and Mrs. Hayes in Spiegel Grove

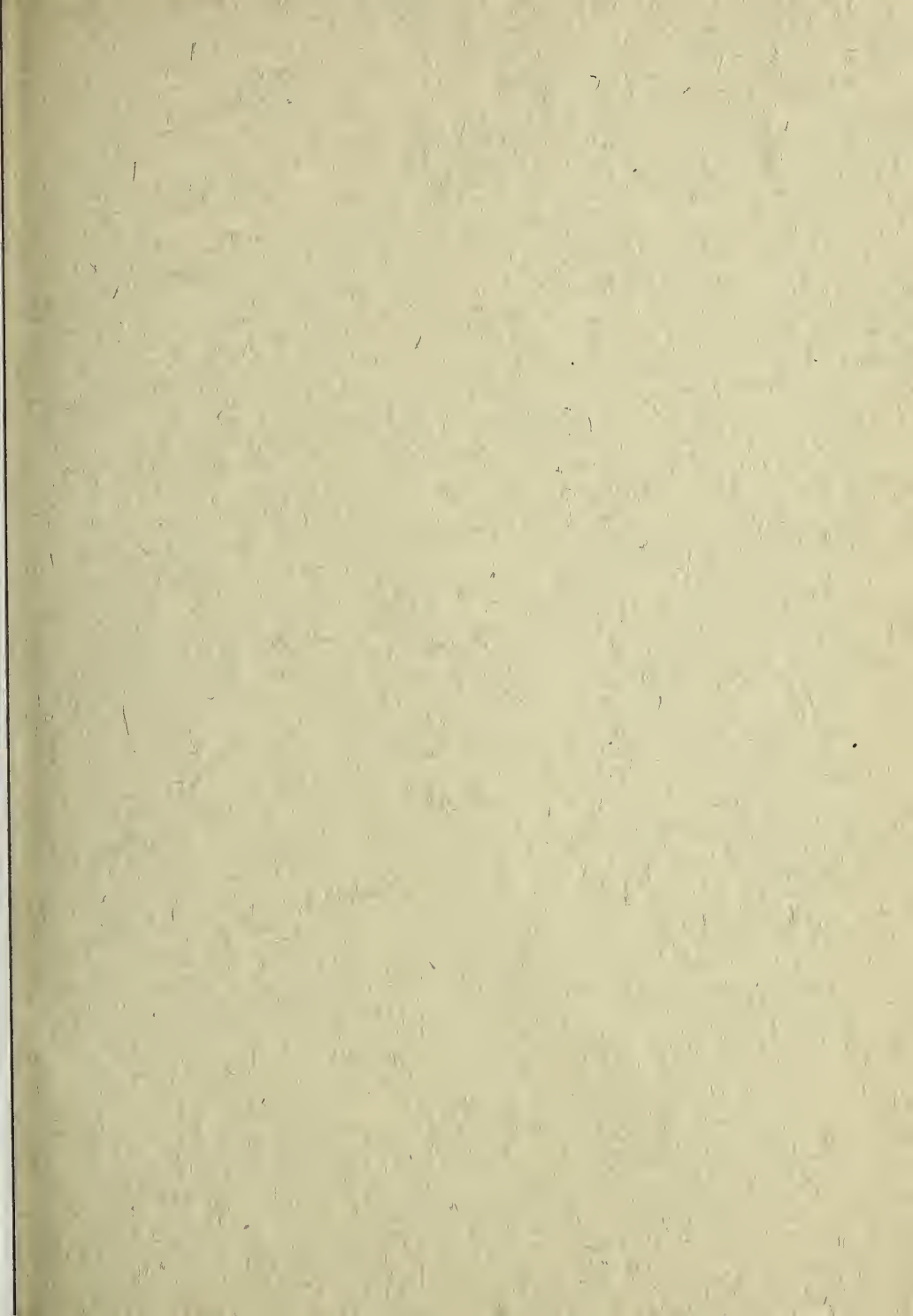


ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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The author also wishes to acknowledge with thanks the aid several persons have given in the compilation and publication of this booklet: Burt L. Tolhurst, supervisor, District II, Division of State Memorials, the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society; Harry Barnard, author, now working on a biography of Rutherford B. Hayes; and the editorial staff of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, James H. Rodabaugh, editor, Henry J. Caren, associate editor, and S. Winifred Smith, assistant editor.

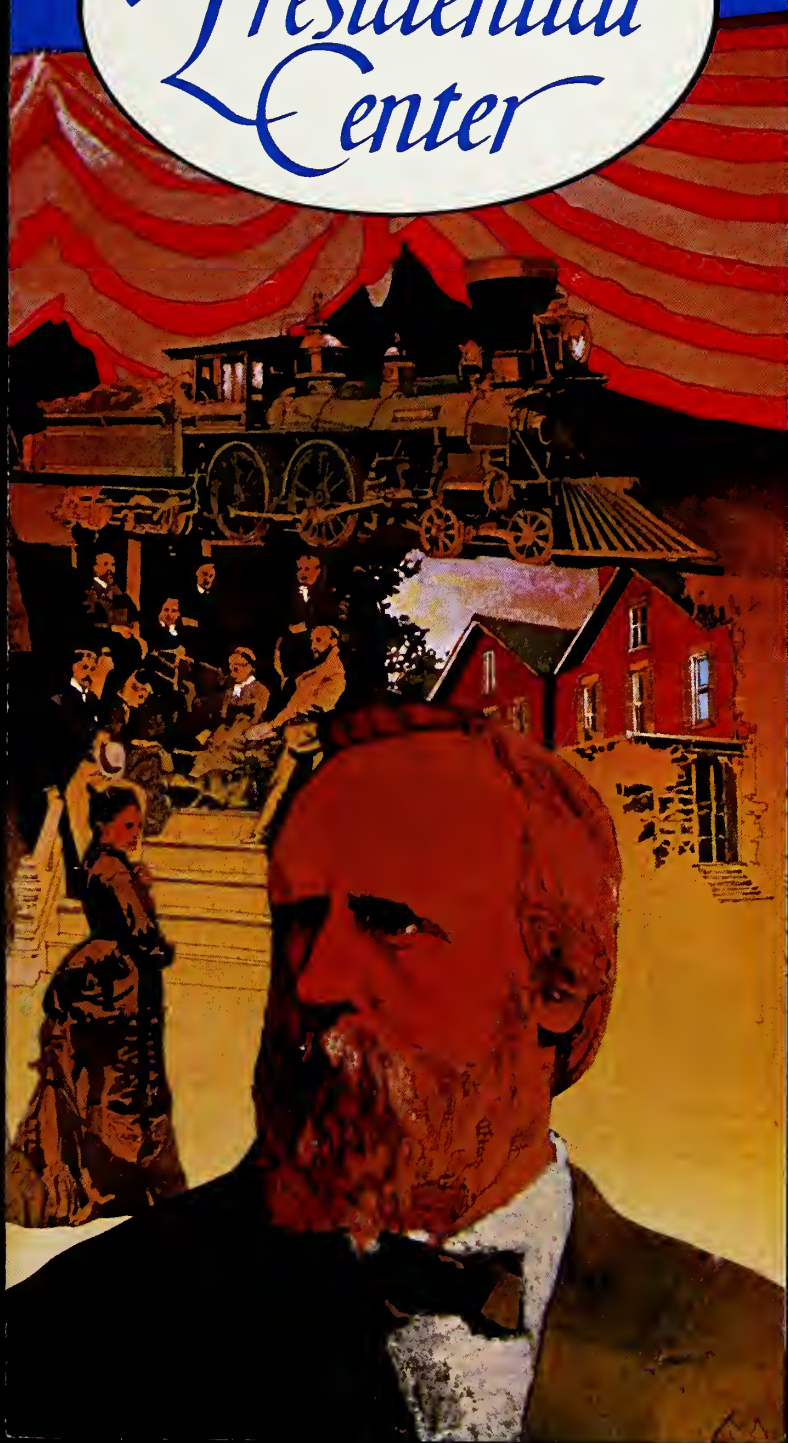




SPIEGEL GROVE — FREMONT, OHIO

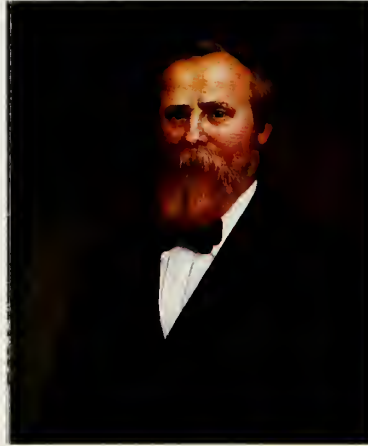
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Presidential Center



Enter the Gilded Age at the Hayes Presidential Center and find . . .

- A stately mansion, that was the family home of Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th President of the United States is furnished in the style of the Victorian era, with many beautiful antiques.
- A museum of classic architecture with two floors of exhibits that tell about the President and life before and after the turn of the century. Be sure to see the ornate doll houses that belonged to the President's daughter.
- The first presidential library in the United States, with 75,000 volumes and over 3,100 linear feet of manuscript and photographic material pertaining to the Gilded Age and local history. Of particular importance is the President's collection of personal papers, diaries and scrapbooks.
- A wooded 25-acre estate enclosed by an iron fence featuring six gates from the White House. The winding paths allow visitors to appreciate the unique beauty of the trees and flowers at Spiegel Grove.



Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th President of the United States.



A multi-facility library that offers resources for both the genealogist and scholarly researcher.



The red room, a Victorian parlor in the Hayes residence.



The White House carriage used by President Hayes.



President and Mrs. Hayes' bedroom.



1878 doll house belonging to the President's daughter.



The lovely Hayes residence at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio.

SPIEGEL GROVE . . .

Reaching from past to present

About 150 years ago Sardis Birchard, a prominent local businessman and uncle to Rutherford B. Hayes, began to buy land in Lower Sandusky, as Fremont was then called. On one unusually beautiful tract, between 1859 and 1863, Birchard built a home and called the acreage "Spiegel Grove," using the German word for mirror to describe the reflecting pools of water that sparkled after a rain.

Rutherford and Lucy Webb Hayes made the 25-acre estate their permanent home in 1873 between Hayes's second and third term as Governor of Ohio.

Hayes loved the serene beauty of Spiegel Grove and came back often while Governor and again as President. By his own choice a one-term President, he returned to Fremont and Spiegel Grove from the White House in 1881. Rutherford and Lucy are buried on a wooded knoll near a section of the Sandusky-Scioto trail, an Indian trail which winds for a half-mile through Spiegel Grove.

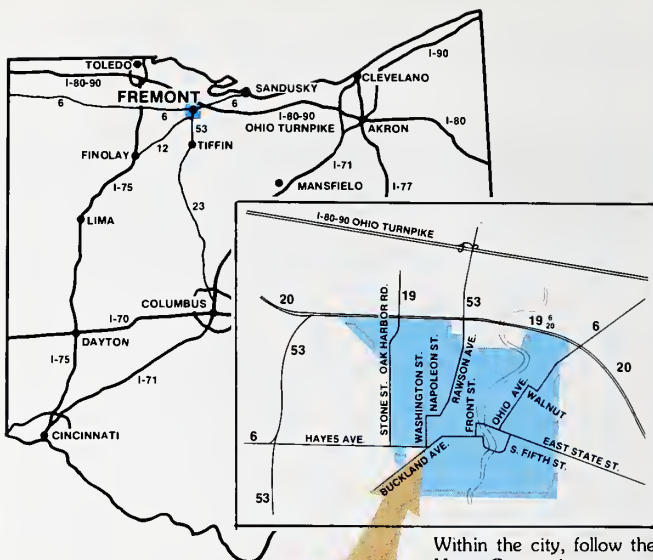
Three generations of family followed Rutherford and Lucy Hayes as residents of the home until it was opened to the public in 1966. Members of the Hayes family have taken a deep interest in preserving the history of the President who was the second of six residents of Ohio to serve in that office.

In 1910 the Hayes family gave the property to the State of Ohio and over the years established several non-profit organizations, combined in 1982 to create the Hayes Presidential Center, to administer the property in conjunction with the Ohio Historical Society.

Spiegel Grove reflects the life and diverse interests of President Hayes and his period of history. His books, papers and memorabilia reflect an important chapter in the Gilded Age, and Spiegel Grove is a tribute to a man who dedicated himself to his country.



Military equipment used by Gen. R. B. Hayes during the Civil War.



Within the city, follow the
Hayes Center signs.



Fremont, Ohio 43420-2796

MUSEUM

RESIDENCE

LIBRARY

HOURS

TUESDAY through SATURDAY
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, MONDAY & HOLIDAYS
1:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Center is closed on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day. The LIBRARY is closed on Sundays and Holidays.

ADMISSION FEES

MUSEUM

\$2.00

1.00

free

Adults

Children
7 to 12 years

Children
under 7

RESIDENCE

\$2.00

1.00

free

GROUP & SENIOR CITIZENS rates are available upon request.
The LIBRARY is open for reading and research without charge.

TICKETS AVAILABLE ONLY AT THE MUSEUM DESK

*The Hayes Presidential Center is affiliated with
The Ohio Historical Society.*

Museum Phone 419-332-2081

Gilded Age

Hayes Center's historical museums a triple treat

By William A. Ferguson
THE TOLEDO BLADE

FREMONT, Ohio—The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, in a secluded wooded grove, is quietly reaching out for more visibility and an expanded educational role.

The Hayes Presidential Center Library, part of the center, also envisions becoming a major resource for the study of a dramatic time in America's history—the beginnings of the industrial and technological revolutions, which occurred during the Hayes presidency.

Hayes was the first president to have a telephone, according to Sally Daubel, spokeswoman for the center, and was very interested in new technology.

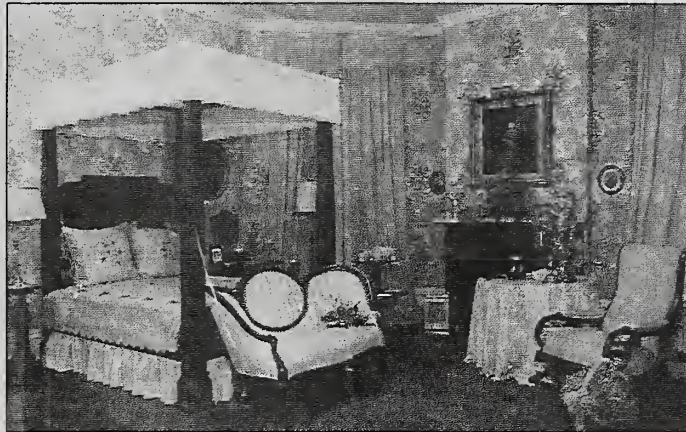
The center, which already has a collection of related material, also wants some state and federal support to expand its collection.

"We have been stymied," Daubel said. "We have not been able to buy books or even to deal in things that cost a great deal of money in order to strengthen the collection. The books we are looking at are quite costly."

Spiegel Grove is a memorial to the Gilded Age, the era between the Civil War and World War I, and site of the first presidential library—the model for all presidential libraries and still the only one to operate without benefit of federal funds.

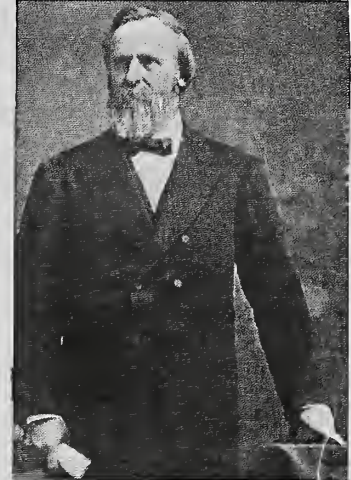
When Franklin Roosevelt considered establishing a presidential library, he sent representatives to see how the Hayes Library was organized and operated. Others have followed suit.

To walk along the winding drive along the Buckland Avenue side of the 25-acre triangular tract is to follow the paths of legends.



R.B. Hayes Presidential Center/Gilbert Gonzalez

On the first floor of the house at Spiegel Grove is the master bedroom, where the president and his wife, Lucy, died.



Rutherford B. Hayes, honored with the Presidential Center in Fremont, Ohio.

Long before Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th president of the United States, moved permanently from the White House to his stately home here, it was the Sandusky-Scioto Indian Trail, part of a natural water highway stretching from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The earliest French explorers and missionaries used the trail, as did the French and Indians in their warfare against British settlers.

Frontiersmen Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton were brought along the trail as Indian prisoners.

In the War of 1812 it was known as the Harrison Military Trail, a major supply route for William Henry Harrison defending the frontier against the British and their Indian allies.

But Spiegel Grove also has a more modern history, stretching from the mid-1800s to today. It was here that Hayes retired after completing his second term as governor of Ohio. He had retired from politics to become the "Squire of Spiegel Grove," but in reality he was setting the stage for a presidential run.

The call didn't come, at least not right away.

The first section of the house at Spiegel Grove was built in 1859 by Sardis Birchard, bachelor uncle of Hayes, a successful businessman who had had an eye on the property for years. He is said to have asked Hayes what kind of house he wanted, and Hayes replied that he wanted a veranda with a house next to it.

Today, after two additions, the veranda, graced with wicker furnishings, stretches across the front of the house, offering a quiet retreat and a peaceful view of the grove.

Inside the house are many of the furnishings and other articles the president and his family used in the White House. The front parlor is done in red, like the Red Room he liked so much in the White House. Nearby is the first-floor master bedroom, where the president and his wife, Lucy, died.

An upstairs bedroom has the elegant black furniture the president bought for his only daughter, Fanny, while they occupied the White House.

The house was used by the Hayes family until 1966. Although the last permanent resident of the house was probably Col. Hayes, great-grandson Scott Hayes recalls living in the house periodically, from about 1944 to about 1950. He continued his schooling in Toledo.

Hayes' personal library and papers became the basis for the Rutherford B. Hayes Memorial Library, which is a major repository of books and information on Hayes and the times he lived—the era between the Civil War and World War I.


The Hayes Museum, located in the same building, has an eclectic collection of presidential memorabilia, including original letters

written and signed by all presidents of the United States to the present, personal items of Abraham Lincoln, and hundreds of souvenirs of the President and Mrs. Hayes, including the military field equipment he used as a colonel in the Civil War and the elegant black carriage he used when he was president.

In 1910, Spiegel Grove was deeded to the State of Ohio by the family of President Hayes, through Col. Webb Hayes. Conditions of the deed required the state to build a fireproof building for a library and museum to con-

tain the family's gift of the president's personal library and papers and personal effects.

The building was too small, and work on the first addition began almost immediately. It faced north, across Hayes Avenue, in anticipation of a state college being located there. The college went to Bowling Green instead—because there were far more taverns in Fremont—and became Bowling Green State University.

 The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center (home, museum and research library) is at 1337 Hayes Ave., Fremont, Ohio

43420; 800-998-7737. Hours for the home and museum: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday-Saturday, noon-5 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Same weekday hours for the library, which is closed weekends. Separate admission to home and museum: \$4, adults; \$3.25, seniors (60 plus); and children (6-12), \$1. Combination ticket for both: \$7.50, adults; \$6.50, seniors; and \$2, children. No admission charge for library. The museum and library are handicap accessible; the home is not.

